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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 18.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.
tf W. P. CANADAY.

W. H. Gerken has one of the finest, and the most pleasant, billiard saloons in North Carolina.

Gamberg and other foreigners are going to an English school to make them eligible to hold office.

All of the Democrats are invited to the jubilee at Charlotte on the 20th of May next, including Waddell.

W. H. Moore, J. P., requests us to say his office is on Fifth street near Mulberry, where he will dispense justice.

Judge Guthrie is in the city. All who wish to see him on Bankrupt business can find him at the U. S. Court room.

Jno. H. Allen has moved his jewelry store to the corner of Front and Princess streets, where he can be found by his many friends.

It is one day the Usurper's Court, next Mayor's Court, and then it comes back to the City Court. How the mighty have fallen.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—We would like to ask Captain D. R. Murchison, President of the Produce Exchange, if that body is a political organization?

Only two more days to list taxes.—All who do not list in that time will be subject to a fine—place for listing, city court room. Do not forget, Saturday is the last day.

Dr. F. W. Potter, our efficient Quarantine Physician, publishes a card to the pilots in this issue of THE POST.—In a note to the editor he says that he intends to inforce the law. Our citizens may rest assured he will do it.

The Raleigh News says we can't get the Insane Asylum to Wilmington after all the fuss our Democratic friends made about a colored asylum in North Carolina. Dr. J. E. Winants it inteimates is a "carpet bagger" and must expect no favors of this kind—but then no one is supprised, the Insane Legislature made all they expected by the bill that was to get votes for the caucus convention.

James A. Lowery, Esq., has a very extensive carriage, buggy, wagon and cart manufactory on the corner of Fourth and Campbell streets. He can turn out as nice and a stronger buggy than you can purchase at the north, besides the money you pay him is spent here among our hard pressed mechanics and merchants. You should patronize home enterprize.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 19th, when it will, without any further delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mendenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Agent. ta-ap. 19.

Capt. William Gore Jones, of Her Majesty's navy, is on a tour of inspection of the southern river and harbor improvements; he is now in Savannah and will be in this city Saturday morning. He will pay a visit to the Cape Fear river and bar improvements on Saturday or Monday with the British Vice-Consul, Mr. James Sprunt, Capt. Phillips, the Engineer in charge, and a few other gentlemen. We hope our merchants will pay this distinguished representative of the royal navy proper attention. We have no doubt that this means more than an ordinary visit, and it may be of vast benfit to our merchants and business men.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We believe this organization is presided over by Col. W. L. DeRosset, and Rich. W. Andrews is the secretary. Will the President please answer a few questions concerning his Association?

1st. Is the Chamber of Commerce a political institution?

2d. If it is not, why are all the resolutions and communications ordered published in the two Democratic papers and nothing said to THE POST?

If it is an organization for the benefit of the trade of the city of Wilmington, why should a Republican paper be treated in this way? We hope Col. DeRosset, who is at the head of one of our prominent business houses, will give this matter his attention and will do us the favor to answer our questions.

Good sidewalks now on Princess street, thanks to the city.

We are pleased to see Bishop Hood, of the A. M. E. Church, in our city.

Fourth street sidewalk is going on very fast, and will soon be completed.

We regret to learn that a lad named Penny, son of Mr. W. J. Penny, got his hand seriously mashed in a job press at the Presbyterian office on yesterday. The little fellow was in great suffering but bore up like a man.

Mr. Jos. J. Cutlar, of the police force, who has served the city for the past four years in the above capacity, with credit to himself and friends, has resigned with a view to entering into other and, we hope, more profitable business.

Captain Jno. H. Robinson with his corsp of assistants are doing yeoman service for the sanitary condition of our city by the sea, and if their efforts are only seconded in the proper way by the citizens, we may not be uneasy about yellow jack this summer. Every one should do their full duty. Read the Marshal's advertisement.

A colored seaman belonging to the British Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, was before Justice Cassidey on yesterday, on the charge of desertion, and when the court ordered him to jail for safe keeping until he should be wanted on his vessel, he broke ground in the most approved style with officer Whitney and a crowd of yellow boys in hot pursuit, who finally captured the runaway, and escorted him back in trinmph to the Squire's office.

We are sorry to hear that our old and genial friend Maj. D. G. McRae, of Fayetteville, met with a painful accident last week. He was pursuing his favorite amusement, fishing, from the banks of a mill-pond when he accidently fell down the embankment, a distance of about fifteen feet, striking his head and causing a painful injury, from which, we are pleased to learn, he is rapidly recovering.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson advertisement in our columns. This well known Company has the most advantageous facilities for supplying the public with Sewing Machines on as favorable terms as the business will allow. They warrant all their work and it is a matter of importance to the purchaser to deal with a Company whose position and permanence give assurance that their guaranty will be fulfilled. They have agencies and offices throughout the civilized world, for furnishing needles, thread and other necessary supplies, and have an established reputation for reliability and fair dealing. 1t

ALIENS AGAIN.—By request we state that the day after Mr. Engelhard made his speech, in which he stated "that he didn't want aliens, &c., to goverd this city," one of his friends, and a brother member of the city executive committee was cursing all the d—d foreigners in the city, and said "he could whip every d—d foreigner in the city, either with pistols or swords, including Messrs. Brown & Roddick." Now Messrs. Darby and Sloan informs us that Mr. Engelhard don't want the city governed by foreigners; then, to cap the climax, his personal friend, and one of the bloody six who signed Mr. E's. card of denial, &c., is going to whip all of the foreigners. So what is to become of them. They can't hold office or assist in running the city government, and then have got to be whipped. We would advise them to go to Pender, where Engelhard can ridicule them on account of their bad English. "Let us have peace."

THE COTTON FACTORY.—The firs annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wimington Cotton Mills was held at the Bank of New Hanover on Tuesday last. Eli Murray was called to the chair and R. E. Calder, Esq., was appointed secretary. It was found that 895 shares were represented in person and by proxy, out of 1190 shares sqnscribed. An election was entered into and the following officers elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Donald MacRae.
Vice President—Wm. A. French.
Directors—Edward Kidder, A. J. DeRosset, J. H. Chadbourn, S. N. Martin and F. W. Kerchner.

It was resolved that the books of subscription should be closed on the 8th of May next.

We understand that the works of the company will probably be in operation by the middle of next month.

Thus one of Wilmington's pet enterprises has reached a very promising standpoint in its material progress. It is to be hoped that soon other evidences of the enterprize which, no doubt many of our people possess did they but exert it, will show themselves.

HURRAH FOR PENDER.

Hon. Jas. Heaton, telegraphs THE POST that the Democrats conceded the County to the Republicans by one hundred and fifty majority—County Seat, South Washington. We are glad to hear of this defeat of the ku-klux Democracy. The citizens of Pender are greatly rejoiced.

The total number of lists taken since the first of April is fifteen hundred and eighty seven, a little more than one third of those that are liable for taxes. We would advise every one to go up, and list their taxable property, otherwise they must suffer the penalty of the law. No one can say he was, or is not aware that he must list, frequent warnings have been given, the limited time expires on the 23d inst., and unless you list before that time you will be put on the delinquent list, and subject yourself to fine or imprisonment, as under the law it will be considered a misdemeanor, so we advise all of our friends to go to the City Hall, and list your Real Personal and Poll taxables at once.

Judging from the representations of the New York press, the people of that State have been victimized by a set of unscrupulous swindlers known as "the Canal Ring." The State has been swindled out of millions and the *steal* is going on. Boss Tweed seems to be in danger of losing his reputation as that of the Great American Thief, and his brilliant exploits while a Democratic leader, are in danger of being eclipsed. The people are enjoying the luxury, in a high degree, of a Democratic State Government.

The Cincinnati Commercial, a paper that supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency, proves corruptions on the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, a legacy bequeathed to the people of that State by the great "tidal wave" which swept over the country last fall. It is so of other States where the Democrats have come into power. Our own is not an exception. For stupidity and general worthlessness, our Legislature just adjourned, stands without a peer.

After all it is well enough to have a Democratic Legislature occasionally. We never know how wicked and corrupt they are until we try them. And it is about the quickest way to kill them off. After witnessing their monstrous assumptions and miserable swindling operations, like Canal frauds in New York or the Torbett Issue fraud in Tennessee, their true character becomes so apparent that no one need to be deceived about them. They are known by their fruits, and they only need to be known to be repudiated.

Our Approaching Victory.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You doubtless will have gone to press ere the news of the result of to-morrow's work will reach you, and therefore cannot through this weeks issue of your valuable paper proclaim the joyful tidings of Pender's redemption, and with it, the burial of ku-klux Democratic long cherished hopes and anticipations.

For the last week all has been quiet along the line. The truth is, our Convention alone has so dismayed, perplexed, and in short conquered the enemy, and its leaders thereby have become so stupidly inactive, that our course in the canvass has seemed decidedly but one unimpeded march to victory.

We are necessitated to admit the painful fact that heretofore discord, and in many cases strife, dissensions, and hence disgrace have formed the most eminent, and in fact the reigning features of our County Conventions. So repulsive has this fact been, that many good men, men who possessed and wished to retain untarnished and inviolat a sterling integrity have been compelled from a sense of propriety, to stand aloof, knowing that "evil communications corrupt good morals." The standing aloof of scores of such men has afforded many improper ones, and ambitions self-agrandizers a fine opportunity to satisfy their hunger and thirst for popularity, even to their own disgrace and the party's detriment in many instances; for the Democracy could successfully point the public to our tolerated defects, as elements of Republicanism, and by that means advance their own vile cause.

Vainly did Pender County Democracy hope that such would be the commencement of our Republican Convention history here. In fact they hung all their hope of success chiefly upon that pivot. Knowing that Republican numeicial strength was far superior to their own, they faithfully manouvered to no avail, to create disunion in our ranks as a last resort, little knowing or thinking that they were rashly committing suicide; for all their labor has resulted only in disorganization and embarrassment within their own party lines.

From the lack of any enthusiasm whatever amongst them and the declarations of multitudes of them to support the Republican ticket from "A to izzard" as a means of getting back to New Hanover as soon as possible, it is plainly obvious that they can have no unusually encouraging indications of triumph.

They have been calling their men "to the rescue" by great hand-bills, and holding tremendous meetings during the last two weeks at various points in the county. About the largest and most enthusiastic one of them was held here at Burgaw on Thursday last, and was attended by nine individuals, We are informed that they past the day jovially at drinking whiskey and discussing the question of site for the county seat. The meeting adjonrned with three rousing drinks (not cheers) for the Democratic ticket and Burgaw for the Court House.

Since the Convention our candidates and our most distinguished and invaluable auxiliaries from Wilmington have lost no time and misspent no labor in the field to insure an achievement of the desired end. Large and telling meetings have been held at Lillington, Leesburg, Burgaw, Barnerman's Bridge, Grant and Point Caswell; addressed by Gen. S. H. Manning, Hon. Jas. Heaton, Jno. H. Smyth and other eminent speakers. To-morrow is to determine whether a handful of men can create counties and then rule them without the will or voice of the people. Watch, and wait. W. D. JONES,

BURGAW, April, 14th 1875.

Resolutions Passed by Caswell and Lincoln Townships.

APRIL, 13, 1875.

At a meeting of true republicans, here assembled, who are acting in good faith and for the best interests of our party, unanimously adopted the following resolutions as being expressive of the wishes and feelings of the people assembled, and believing that we are reflecting the wishes of every true Republican of our county:

Resolved, That we tender the Hon. W. H. Moore, our heartfelt thanks for his manly course as our representative in our last Legislature; that we recognize in him a true and faithful friend of our people, and our best interests; that in him we repose our trust and confidence as a representative man, that the day, the hour, and our situation calls for.

Resolved, That we unanimously endorse him as a delegate to the convention which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 6th day of September next, and earnestly hope that he will be chosen by the nominating convention, feeling that in him we would find the man in whom we can put our every trust, as one true to our peace our cause, our liberties, and our common country.

HAYWOOD JOHNSON, Chm'n.
WM. CALVIN, Sec'ty.

DEAR POST:—A few words to say in regard to the State convention, and I am done. The voters throughout the State, particularly the poor man, be he white or colored, should vote for no man unless he would pledge himself to vote for an adjournment of the convention sine die, the same day that they meet and organize, for the homestead and personal property exemption, the laborers and mechanic's lien law is in danger, as there will be no restrictions on the convention, argued in the halls of the last Legislature.

Respectfully, W. H. MOORE.

In Austria they have a law prohibiting schoolmasters marrying without the permission of the government, and among the late official decrees published is the following refusal of on application: "Considering, 1, That the schoolmaster N., applying for permission to marry, is possessed of no private fortune and enjoys an income of only 431 florins p. a., which would not suffice to sustain a family; and 2, That his affianced bride has no more than 400 florins of private fortune, the legal license to marry cannot be granted to said schoolmaster."

Robert Collyer says the children must have less study and more fun. He is right. There is the boy in the family across the w. Last Thursday afternoon he put a dead mouse in his mother's work basket, attached a split stick to the next door cat, set the vinegar faucet up in business, palmed himself off as a ghost on the hired girl when she went down cellar after the butter, besmeared his fathers choice bantam rooster with blue ink, and finally wound up the entertainment by tying the boiler to a strange dogs tail, and slipping down in the slush and hurting hi back. His father hardly knows which to hunt up first—the strange dog with the boiler, or Robert Collyer.

The North Carolina Democrats are beginning to argue that the restrictions imposed by the law providing for convention to revise the constitution of that State are illigal and inoperative. This is as we expected. The next step will be to repudiate, as far as possible, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and to reassert the doctrine of State rights. This deception is characteristic of the Southern Democracy, and is of a piece with their hollow pretence of and submission to the results of the war. They boasted while the convention bill was pending that they would so prescribe the powers of the convention that delegates to it would be prohibited from entertaining any proposition inimical to the reconstruction acts or the pledges of the commonwealth when the State was readmitted into the Union. Now they are paving the way to do the very things they solemnly promised not to do,—Weak kneed Republicans and doughfaces of all kinds in the North will do well to remember this forcible exemplification of the disbonesty of their Southern brethren. The man who puts his trust in the promises of a Democrat, unless they are pledges to serve the interests of the Democratic party, is simply an idiot.—*Washington Republican.*

Steps are being taken by several of the States and Kingdoms of Europe to effect an extensive substitution of gold for silver in current use as a circulating medium. There has been recently issued in Germany 1,114,000,000 marks in gold coin, and a still greater amount is is to be put in circulation. A mark is equivalent to about twenty-four cents. Belgium is putting out gold coin at the rate of 50,000,000 francs annually. In Holland, $130,000,000 gold coin is needed, and France imported last year 431,-064,000 francs' worth of gold more than she exported. Of course such movements will materiallly affect the relative market value of gold and silver in the markets of the world.

By a table published in the New York Times it is shown that only seventeen per cent. of the inhabitants of that city are native born of native born parents—that is, having two generations of American blood in their veins, while nearly eighty-three per cent. are foreigners and the children of foreigners.

FOR THE INFORMATION
—OF THE—
PUBLIC.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service or a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too our good Citizens may be requi d, and that our City shall be a model in neatness durihg the com'ng Summer.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
april 15-tf City Marshal.

Quarantine Notice.

PILOTS were notified a few days since to cause vessels from Havana and Key West to come to for inspection by Quarantine Physician.

They will from this date, until further notice, cause vessels from all West India ports Galveston, New Orleans and Key West, Fla., to stop at quarantine station for the purpose of being inspected by Health Officer.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1876.
april 16—3t.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING Rations and Ship Chandlery for U. S. Revenue Marine Vessels.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 9, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 5th, 1875, for supplying rations and ship chandlery for the use of crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.

Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for, will be furnished on application, to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
april 16—4d. Collector.

How Can You?

ALIENS! FELLOW CITIZENS! How can you, in duty to yourselves, support the Journal, a paper which, instead of promoting your interest, seeks your destruction? Do as I have already done—stop your subscription.

april 16—1t E.

Wheeler & Wilson's ROTARY-HOOK LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

MORE THAN

1,000,000

OF THEIR

FAMILY MACHINES

In USE.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY trial has demonstrated their superiority.

"WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW No. 6 MACHINE must eventually supersede all others now run with, which it comes in competition. We recommend for it the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow."—From the unanimous Report of the five Judges of the American Institute, New York, 1874.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine the Gold Medal of the Institute.

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a Sewing Machine by the American Institute for many years.

The Austrian Official Report of the Vienna Exposition, pronounced it "the marvel of the Exposition," and added, "this universal machine sews the heaviest leather harnests and the finest gauze with a truly pearl stitch."

The Grand Medal of Progress was awarded for it.

What the Leading Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes say of WHEELER & WILSON'S New No. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

We, manufacturers of boots and Shoes, are using Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6 Sewing Machine in all kinds of stitching on our work, and confidently believe that it will supersede all others in this branch of manufacturers, for the following reasons,

1. The work done by this machine is superior to that of any other in variety, amount, excellence and beauty.
2. This machine is more durable than any other of its class, requiring much less outlay for repairs and renewal of parts.
3. It does the cording or stayling of button holes in a most elegant and substantial manner, without the expense of royalty.

In short, because by the use of this machine we can turn out superior work at less cost than with any other.

[Signed by many.]

☞ It is fast superseding all other machines for leather work.

WHEELER & WILSON'S New No 7 MACHINE,

now for the first time introduced to the public, ranks in excellence with their famous No. 6 Machine, but has some modifications adapting it to special classes of work. The Tailor will find it as well suited to his work as is No. 6 to leather work. It might properly be termed the Tailor's Machine.

Send for Circular to

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WEEKLY.

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Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will ivariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk. Give postoffice address in full, including State and county and address.

WHIG AND CHRONICLE,
april 16—2t Knoxville, Tenn.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
The Daily Morning Chronicle

Is the only 8-page daily paper published in Washington, and it is furnished to subscribers at the low price of $8 per annum.

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Contains a complete resume of proceedings in Congress and the courts, of business at the White House, at the Treasury Department, the War the Navy, and the Agricultural Department at the Pension Office and and the Patent Office, at the Bureau of Education and the State Department, with full details of social and general life at our great national and political center.

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MARINE.

Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., New York.
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.

LIFE.

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.
mar 29—tf

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NEW PROCESS
EMPIRE FLOUR

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And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask, and no other Brand will be used.

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IN BARRELS,
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BAGS,
AND
ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.
march 29—tf

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

RETRACT OR PROVE!

The *Star* explains why the legislature passed the act scaling or compromising the State debt and says:—

The prostrate condition of our industries and our trade our incapacity to work up our resources—all due to a relentless war, waged first by Federal authority and the holders of these bonds,*and then by an army of after-Goths, carpet-baggers, who came for "all our goods" and nearly succeeded in getting them,* from the effects of which war the State will not recover in forty years unless her creditors generously release her from a large proportion of her obligations—constitute sufficient answer.

To which we reply as follows:—and challenge contradiction:—

1st. That the "carpet-baggers" who came to this State at the close of the war brought an average of not less than $5000, each, making an aggregate of not far from $5,000,000.

2nd. That all the bonds issued by the State since the war were put into the hands of native North Carolinians, and if anybody squandered the proceeds and thus increased the State debt, they did. We will give names if called for.

3d. That we can name twenty "carpet-baggers" who settled in and near Wilmington at the close of the war, bringing in the aggregate not less than $175,000, and that no one of them "came for *all our goods* and nearly succeeded in getting them."

4th. That no one of them came from Virginia. (!!)

CENTENNIAL.

We have much curiosity to see whether any Union Republican will hang around the secession celebration advertised to occur at Charlotte on the 20th day of May. Men who pretend to Union principles, if they have any respect for themselves or their principles, will absent themselves from this ku klux, secession jubilee. We suppose that Governor Brogden and other Union loving dignitaries may be invited; if so, it will be done on the same principle that these hightoned, chivalrous gentry wine and dine and entertain every northern man of prominence and distinction who comes among us, and afterwards apologise to and among themselves for associating with the hated yankee. Something is necessary to keep up appearances for the sake of those at the north who are fools enough to believe in their protestations. True men will have no respect for any Republican who hangs around these traitors, and who are ready to play the tail to their high soaring kites.

The Journal copies an article from D. H. Hill's "Southern Home," and adopts its sentiments as its own, showing "why President Grant was not invited to the centennial." We publish the article elsewhere and call the especial attention of our readers to it. If it were possible for these hounds who advocate such traitorous sentiments to insult the President of the United States they would do it, but their mean, contemptible, little souls can never rise to a dignity sufficient to attract the attention of the man whom they slander, and they writhe, and twist, and squirm, and lie in their impotent rage, exciting the admiration of none but just such weak, foolish fellows as they themselves are.

We publish the article to show to our Union loving friends just how these ku klux gentry feel to towards President Grant and the Republican party. This centennial "committee of invitation" "wash their hands clean of this thing. They are opposed to the President of the United States from principle, and that he ought not be allowed to appear at their celebration." Will any decent Republican be seen there after having been thus insulted?

And now comes another gallant confederate to the front on the centennial question. And although the allusion is to the celebration that is to take place in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876, yet the sentiments expressed show the animus of those valliant men who have not yet had enough of war and all its train of following horrors. Raphael Semmes, the well known commander of the "Alabama," has written a letter to the Mobile Register, in which he comments upon the proposal of his State (Alabama), to take part in the Centennial; and in commenting upon it the New York Herald says: "In this letter Admiral Semmes, comments upon the proposal of Alabama to take part in the Centennial. He recites the fact that he became a rebel, resigning his commission as an officer of the navy to accept the service of the Southern States. He assures us that Alabama fought long and manfully; that "she was beaten in the contest by sheer force of numbers;" that, "after being beaten, she was spit upon with contumely and contempt." He recalls the fourteenth amendment, with its disfranchisement of certain confederates, including Mr. Semmes.—As a special grievance the Admiral has been insulted "by an infamous slander on the floor of the Senate." Notwithstanding these grievances, his State has consented "to stand at this radical love feast side by side with certain sovereign States, whose equal she is, but who have branded her as described."

He think that this would be a humiliation and degradation, a concession attended with dishonor. He assures us that he is anxious to have reconciliation with the people of the north. At the same time, until the stain is wiped out, the stain of political disfranchisement, no man of honor can, in his judgment, consent to any such humiliation."

The difference between the centennial at Charlotte and the centennial at Philadelphia is this:—the Charlotte affair is in the hands of such men as D. H. Hill, Shotwell, Engelhard and others of that ilk, whose sole purpose is the destruction of all the good and kindly feeling existing between the people of the south and the people of the north, and to bring about another disruption of this Union. To this class of men belongs this pirate, Semmes, who, not having satiated his thirst for blood and plunder, and the destruction of millions of property, longs and wishes for, and works for a return of the "dark days" when every household in the land will be clothed in mourning and wailing in sorrow over the cruel fate which under the manipulations of such fiendish conspirators, would precipitate us into another war.

On the other hand the centennial at Phhiladelphia is intended to be and *will be* a celebration of all that is pleasant, all that is good to be remembered in our history as a nation. There no envious hands will be found, anxious and willing to destroy the graceful and beautiful fabric whose foundation was laid an hundred years ago in the blood of the martyrs, whose stately edifice has been reared through the years of toil and patience of the great and good statesmen who have ever striven to cement their work in the bonds of brotherly love, and whose crowning capstone of a re-united Union is placed in position amid the plaudits of forty millions of free American citizens, and to the terror of the traitors who are yet striving to destroy it.

The Herald further says:—"The letter of Admiral Semmes will be read with painful impressions throughout the country. It appeals to a sentiment as obsolete as that which inspired the Crusaders. The editor of the Register, a Southern statesman of more eminence than Admiral Semmes, objects to his conclusion, and says that it would be far better for Alabama to stand shoulder to shoulder with the democracy in Pennsylvania in answer to her invitation. We certainly agree with Mr. Forsyth in his comment upon the letter of the Admiral. Admiral Semmes is one of those unfortunate gentlemen who had no reputation before the war and who has had none since, and like many of those who fought on both sides, his principal function in peace has been to excite sympathy by showing a broken leg or wounded arm or some offensive bruise, and appeal thereby to our sympathies. Ever since the close of the war we have had a large number of soldiers and sailors of this kind, who have limped up and down the Union, endeavoring to win, by exhibiting their wounds, applause they never gained by their valor. The favorite theme of these gentlemen is to inveigh against the North as tyrannical, the Union as an oppression, and to appeal to the memories of the Confederacy in the hope of revenge. Not content with making a fight that will live with the most meritorious struggles in history, not content with having stood by "the lost cause" until it was lost beyond all hope, they insist upon continuing by prejudice, animosity, hatred and bitterness, the contest which should have ended with the last gun at Appomattox Court House. These feelings are unworthy of the South, and entirely so of an officer of the reputation of Admiral Semmes. The invitation which was extended by Pennsylvania to Alabama represents the friendliest feeling on the part of the former State. The North asks the South to meet at the Centennial in the most fraternal spirit. The Southern States have nothing to gain by remaining away and everything to lose. They lose their own self-respect, the opportunity of showing their intrinsic greatness, their powers of recuperation, their resources, their skill, their industry. Suppose France should have remained away from the Vienna Exhibition because Germany was permitted to sit side by side with her in the Industrial Palace. The result would have been that she would have become ridiculous in the eyes of Europe. She showed that, though punished by a cruel war, she had not exhausted those extraordinary resources which had made her so powerful in the past and which offer so brilliant a future. Let the South think of what France did at Vienna and profit by the example."

How different the sentiments that actuate the managers of the Philadelphia Centennial from those exhibited by the White Leaguers of Charlotte. One extends an invitation to the whole South to come and take part with the whole North [illegible] nation's hundredth birthday, and that every invitation is extended in a most fraternal spirit. The other affair refuses to invite the President of this great nation, of which North Carolina forms an integral part, because, as they say, their doing so would give a political coloring to their jubilee, which they wish to avoid.

There was once a Tiltin' skirt.

A NEW HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is undoubtedly unfortunate that North Carolina, up to the present time, has had no adequate history. There have been several so-called histories of our State, but no connected narrative of events worthy the subject. Lawson's and Martin's were of the most indifferent order of books, and Williamson's was in fact nothing more than a fragmentary disquisition upon the colony. Hawk's was a scholar, and his history contains much curious information and not a little pleasant reading, but as a historical work it was clumsily executed, had many faults of style, and was abandoned while yet unfinished. Colonel Wheeler's book, while making no pretensions to excellence as a literary production of its kind, contains more information, more industriously and conscientiously collected, and more conveniently arranged for reference than all the other books which have been printed concerning this ancient commonwealth. If sufficient inducement were offered to Colonel Wheeler to issue a new edition of his work, the materials of which are already prepared with great research and extraordinary opportunities, we would have a compilation of inestimable value to future historians—a complete treasure of dates, incidents, events and biographies. Besides these histories proper, there are a considerable number of books on particular events, local occurrences and biographies, from which information can be drawn, especially in regard to early times. Of these the life of James Iredell, by the late Griffith J. McRee, would be one of the most useful—a singularly faultless book dealing with a most charming character of the later colonial times. It gives an insight, as no other does, into the opinions, habits and social life of the higher class at the period when the colonies were about to defy the power of the mother country.

To collect and sift the scattered and irregular mass of historical material, much of which is traditional, of doubtful authenticity, and to combine the whole into a comprehensive and graphic narration; to sketch the beginning and the growth of the several settlements, their composition, character and results, showing the processes by which diverse and dissimilar elements were gradually assimilated, to relate how statute appeared and disappeared, and how political theories advanced and receded, following their current from the little parliament on the Chowan, down for a period of two hundred years; to portray the economies of the commonwealth, the progress of commerce and the industries, and the moral and intellectual culture; to delineate the social peculiarities and their causes; to recount without passion popular tumults and wars; to treat especially with the calmness of impartial judgment upon the great epic era out of which we are now gradually emerging; and to do all this within reasonable space, with literary judgment and with the proprieties and attractiveness of historical composition—this is the task before our coming historian.

And who will come forth? Who will attempt this ten years of severe labor, of rumaging among traditions, of ransacking musty records in order to do for North Carolina what Prescott did for Mexico and Peru, or Motley for the Dutch Republic? Gov. Graham has sometimes been urged to undertake the work, and more lately Gen. Clingman, but it is not probable that either will undertake it if they have regard for their reputations. It may be that some person not yet thought of, outside the State, with a reputation sufficient to give the work a remunerative circulation, might consider it an attractive field for literary effort. It may be that there is some young North Carolinian of culture and means, sufficiently a cosmopolitan to treat the subject properly, who will be willing to expend the money and the labor which the work will require. If so, by all means he should be encouraged.

GRANT AND THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL—INSULTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are a few in North Carolina who contend, for the sake of State pride, that the first steps were taken at a caucus held in Mecklenburg county to rebel against the English and to throw off the yoke. History is not altogether clear on this point; no one knows for a certainty that it is so, people generally, in North Carolina have contended for the first honors in that direction. For argument sake we will admit that it is so, and that the caucus took place on the 20th of May, 1775.

Isn't proper, is it in good taste for the very men who, on the 20th of May, 1861, met at Raleigh and undertook to sever the Union and to destroy the very work of the Mecklenburg patriots of 1775? Is it in good taste for the men who not only attended the convention of 1861, but who fought throughout the war for the very purpose, and no other, of establishing a tyrannical government, one that would oppress the poor, not only the blacks but the whites; Also a government that was ruled by bayonets, bull dogs, and blood hounds. We think it is bad taste, but then there is no accounting, for the impudence of these ku klux rascals.

How will those poor white men who were hunted down by the bull dogs and bayonets of Jeff Davis and Zeb Vance and made to fight against their country's flag, like this Mecklenburg jubilee?

Who are the committee to superintend the celebration? We will give some of their names for the benefit of our readers: Gen. D. H. Hill is chairman of one of the committees. This man is well known in this State; he was educated at the expense of the the United States, then he went out in charge of the very first regiment to fight against his country's flag; he is the man that Gov. Stanly give such a rasping in 1862; he is the man that Jeff Davis came very near cutting the buttons off of in 1861, near Chattanooga, for neglect of duty as a Major General; he is the man that was relieved from every post because he did not, and would not obey orders; he is one of the cowardly secessionists who forced North Carolina out of the Union and then done nothing after she was taken out, except make speeches, wear good clothes and draw his pay—nine-tenths of the time he was at home. Capt. Shotwell is another, he is the man who was sent to the penitentiary for being President of a ku klux organization and for the ordering negroes and white Republicans killed. Joe Johnston, who done more to defeat the confederacy than any other man, but who done it for the want of capacity to assist it, he did not have sense enough to command a company, but had charge of an army of the bravest soldiers the sun ever shone upon, who was relieved four or five times for incapacity, has been chosen Chief Marshal. Gen. Butler, a South Carolina secessionist, Wade Hampton, Gen. Gordon, Gen. Lamar, Gen. Vance, Gen. Pickett and about forty other confederate generals are Assistant Marshals. These are the men who have charge of this centennial of the American first Declaration of Independence. These fellows, to cap the climax, have invited Jeff Davis the ex-rebel President, the man who took an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and afterwards was guilty of perjury. This traitor, who caused the death of so many good, brave men, this Judas, who betrayed us; this Jeff. Davis, who, after he had killed all the men he could, undertook to run away with about forty kegs of gold. This is the man who is invited to be the lion, the honored guest, who is to preside at the grand organization of the ku klux and white leagues. After making up a slate of such cattle as the above, they deliberately offered an insult to that hightoned, honorable, great and good man, the man who this country owes its present existence to more than to any living person: the one who stands higher in the affections of the American people than any other; the man who will protect the poor defenceless Union people of the South. U. S. Grant, this is the man they have insulted by inviting him to attend that rebel, ku klux, white league jubilee. If he had accepted the invitation it would have been an insult to the nation. *This idea of a Union President attending a rebel jubilee. Preposterous!*

We expect to hear of the very bones of those noble old patriots, who are said to have held the first caucus and declared for independence, rise up out of their graves and drive the rebel crew away from Charlotte.

A VALUABLE POLITICAL PUBLICATION.

We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the *Republic*, a monthly magazine published at Washington, D. C. As a medium for the dissemination of political and statistical information it is without a rival. Published at Washington, its writers have access to the sources of information on all current questions, and to statistics and facts by which they are enabled to fill each successive number with fresh and entirely reliable intelligence. The ably written paper in the April number on the public labors of Hon. Z. Chandler during his eighteen years in the United States Senate removes the curtain from a large amount of unwritten history of the war period. An article on the Errors of Modern Civilization announces and establishes by figures the fact that the boasted civilization of the last quarter of the nineteenth century is sustaining larger national debts than were ever before known in the history of the world. The work of the extra session of the United States Senate is impartially reviewed, and the official transaction in the Departments for the month are reported. An interesting and suggestive feature of the April number is half a dozen pages of brief quotations from the public press in nearly every State from Maine, to Oregon, giving expression to the public sentiment on the Pennsylvania and New Hampshire elections, and the prospects for the Presidential campaign in 1876.

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The editor of the Savannah News has reasoned the thing out to its conclusion. He says: "We cannot possibly return rejected manuscripts; indeed, we won't undertake to return borrowed money."

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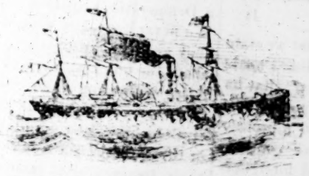

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

WHY GRANT WAS NOT INVITED TO THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

We find the following in the editorial columns of the *Journal*, and insert it here that our readers may observe the animus that actuates such men as D. H. Hill, Engelhardt and others:

"The *Southern Home* settles beyond all doubt the question whether or not President Grant has been invited to the Charlotte Centennial and why. It says:

"There seems to be a misapprehension as to the invitation of Gen. Grant. He was not invited by the Committee of Invitation, but was invited by other parties. It would be respectful to invite the President of the Nation, but Grant is simply the head of the Radical party. He is known to our people solely as the supporter of Holden in his Kirk and Burgin war upon the liberties of the State; in South Carolina as the friend of r. k. scott, frank moses, and other pronounced thieves; in Georgia, as holding up the hands of Bullock and rogues of that ilk; in Alabama, as the counselor of Ananias Hays, and the employer of Hester, the murderer; in Louisiana, as the overthrower of the lawful government by the bayonet, and the sustainer of the usurper Kellogg; in Arkansas, as the patron of thieves and the would-be-subverter of the liberties of the people; all over the South as the only prop of the rule of carpet-baggers, rogues, ruffians and scallawags. We know him at the South only by his army of soldiers to keep carpet baggers in power, and by his hands of brutal marshals to oppress our best citizens. To invite him is to endorse his Southern policy of wrong and outrage. It is to proclaim ourselves willing to wear the yoke of bondage, through a third term, of the bribe-taker and the drunken debauchee.

"The Committee of Invitation wash their hands clean of this thing. They are opposed to this man from principle and not from prejudice. They think that the destroyer of Constitutional liberty ought not to appear, at a celebration commemorative of the resolves of our heroic ancestors to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," in the holy cause of freedom."

White and Black Citizens.

It is a part of the unwritten law that the word citizen in the old Constitution of the General Government alludes to white native males and persons who may become citizens under enactments of Congress. Under those enactments foreigners may become naturalized, and the blacks have been enfranchised by constitutional amendment. Now that the know-nothing opposition to foreigners has almost if not entirely, disappeared, does any one attempt to say that naturalized citizens can be prevented from voting the Democratic ticket without arousing the opposition of the moral sense of the country? Yet black men, who are made voters by an amendment to the Constitution, are prevented from voting the Republican ticket, and the question is asked, wherein does the remedy reside? The answer of the State-Rights Democrats is that the States alone have complete jurisdiction, while the Republicans claim that when the voting is for an office created by and of the National Government the laws of Congress would apply. To this latter answer the argument is advanced that the negro alone is protected under laws enacted in pursuance of the Fifteenth Amendment, and that he therefore has more rights than the white man. Although when the General Government was organized there was no distinction on account of color or race, the existence of black servitude in some of the Colonies establish an apparent necessity that the right of suffrage should be limited to exclude slaves. Subsequently as new States were formed and admitted into the Union this restriction became almost universal, and it was admitted that white men deprived of their rights had recourse to the State courts against the persons who so deprived them. That recourse still exists, but as in the case of the blacks, the State courts sometimes refuse or neglect to give them justice. Congress therefore passed the Enforcement Act, so-called, and it was intended to apply to citizens of every class and all distinctions. The fact that Congress claimed to derive its power to pass that law from the Fifteenth Amendment under which the blacks were enfranchised, for the purpose of protecting black voters, is now used to show that, as we have explained, the blacks have rights which the whites have not. But the logic of the case, as we have put it, shows that the enlargement of the right of suffrage by constitutional amendment was clearly intended to merely embrace within that enlargement an additional number of native citizens. If this logic is correct the Enforcement Act applies alike to one and the other, and the rights of one citizen are as much to be protected by Congress as those of any other. The Fifteenth Amendment was not designed to erect a privileged class, but merely to add to a class already erected, and by virtue of its provisions are applicable to the entire class. The blacks being admitted are on a footing with those who were recognized as citizens at the original, and laws passed for their protection are merely intended to enforce that administration against the prejudiced action of a treasonable minority. At the same time such laws are comprehensive in their declarations regarding "race, color and previous condition of servitude"—a phrase which would apply to white slaves, if there had been such, as much as to black slaves, and which should not now be construed to mean anything more than to extend the protection heretofore enjoyed by a privileged majority to a newly-enfranchised minority. If the State-Rights Democrats are in the right, then the Enforcement Act is inapplicable either to whites or blacks; but if the Republicans are right, then, so far as elections for national offices are concerned, the Enforcement Act is applicable to every citizen of the United States.

It is strange that with all the knowledge the Detective Press pretends to have regarding the "carnival of corruption" which they say the "carpet baggers" have enjoyed in the South, they are unable to point out or select by name a half dozen Northerners who have made fortunes in that section since the war. The very reverse is the truth. Millions upon millions of northern capital have been invested in the southern States since 1865, some of it so permanently that will never be heard of again, and some of it remaining visible only as the means of yielding a paltry and unsatisfactory intcrest on the whole amount. At the same time the southerners themselve in numberless instances recovered from the mishaps of the war, their cities and railroads have been rebuilt, new manufactures have been established, and they have reached a solid foundation for future progress. That members of both parties, carpet-baggers and natives, have been guilty of corrupt practices, no one can deny, but the honors, or dishonors are easy. Bullock left the greater part of his plunder behind in Georgia, the Democratic Treasurer of which State is a defaulter. The lobby legislation by which North Carolina is said to have been robbed by greedy jobbers was the handiwork of Democratic Senator Merrimon. The funds and property of the State bank of South Carolina have been "appropriated" by high-toned commission merchants and other agents of the first families of that Commonwealth. In Virginia there is State board ring, and at least two railroad rings, composed almost entirely of native conservatives, who have brought the State to the verge of repudiation and bankruptcy. In short, all over the South the "carnival of corruption" fades away into thin air, except when some "native Southron" is discovered to give it visible substance.

The outrageously ludicrous spectacle is presented to the American people of a man, with unbridled passion for slander, sitting cosily and safely in his newspaper sanctum in the city of New York, libeling Government officials, and public men generally, who dares not leave the precincts of his home to meet the responsibilities of his assertions. Such a man is Chas. A. Dana, the editor of the New York Sun, the Pirate of the Press, professional blackmailer, consort of thieves, blacklegs and discharged detectives, and self-confessed coward, who is afraid to meet face to face, like a man, the persons whom he has maligned. This despicable wretch, with one foot tottering in the grave, has forgotten the past—forgotten family and friends—and forgotten that those who follow him will execrate his name and his blood. Shrinking from his shadow, and cringing from the creaking of the hinges of his office door, he hides himself from the officers of justice, and takes advantage of the meanest subterfuges to escape a response to the legitimate summons of a United States court. We have said the spectacle is outrageously ludicrous. We should have said it is, beyond comparison, cowardly and contemptibly mean. To such an extent has he demeaned himself and covered his name with the infamous odor of slander, that his praise in baneful and his friendship is repelled by every man in the country who has any self-regard.

We clip the following from the Washington Republican:—The dispatches from Pennsylvania read like reminiscences of ten years ago, recalling the most thrilling incidents of the war. There is a military flavor connected with them which no one can ignore. The orders for marching and countermarching, the directions to "move at once," and to provide for "rounds of ammunition," sound like those stern alarms with which loyal armies were once marshaled to put down the slaveholder's rebellion. But the reflection asserts itself sadly that in the Southern States, where murder has run riot and where assassination has been triumphant over law, the State authorities have been either unwilling or incapable of quelling similar disturbances. This is the exact difference between the two sections. In the one minors violate the law, and in the other the Ku-Klux do the same. In both the violators of the law are powerful and influential; but in Pennsylvania the executive office of the State assumes the responsibility of putting down incipient rebellion, regardless of the power and influence of the rebels, while in the Southern States, wherein the Democrats have control, the effort is made to conciliate the favor of the law-breakers.

The Washington Republican says.—The Raleigh News plainly shows the cloven foot of the Southern Democracy. In commenting upon the recent proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of Cruikshank, Irwin and Hadnot, it says: "With such ideas as these, there is some prospects that the old doctrine of State rights may yet survive the wreck of time. Hope for republican liberty is not gone when its chief conservator wakes up again to its duty." At least one of the editors of the News was a Confederate soldier, and fought for State rights. When he surrendered at the close of the war and renewed his allegiance to the United States Government, it was with the solemn understanding that it should first be due to that Government. Now, however, he has again unfurled the flag of treason, and his "hope for republican liberty"—*i. e.*, hope for the success of secession—is revived. He probably will admit that when he laid down his sword it was with the implied, if not explicit, agreement to abandon State rights as an exploded fallacy, and as a question which had been decided by the war. If the war did not settle that question, what did it settle?

The saddest word of tongue or pen: "I've got no stamps—call in again."

The separation of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the southern States from those of the North in 1844, on account of slavery, many of the ablest statesmen of the country predicted at the time, would tend strongly towards a separation of the Union. The membership of these churches was very numberous in both sections. They permeated every state of society, from the highest and most cultured to the most humble and obscure. Being engaged in all the professional and industrial pursuits, the leaven of discord thus engendered affected public opinion everywhere. The adverse influences were augmented by the severance of several others of the most populous and influential religious denominations for the same reasons, and substantially by the same geographical lines. It appeared to be expected from that time forward by thoughtful people, that politicians and non-religionists would be largely influenced by the considerations which divided religious societies.

At the close of the war involving the destruction of slavery efforts were made by these religious communities to restore fraternal relations, which have met with gratifying success. Some of them have formally united, and are again working harmoniously in the Master's vineyard as of old. Others who have not yet deemed it advisable to merge the southern and northern organizations into one, as they existed before the unfortunate division occurred, embrace all fitting occasions to cultivate a spirit of brotherhood, and to bid each other God speed in the common cause of evangelizing the world.

This exhibition of Christian sympathy appears to meet with universal approval by the masses of the people north and south. The call of Bishop Kavanaugh and the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South on the members of the Northern Methodist Conference, in session at Louisville, their fraternal greetings, and their interchange of pulpits the following Sabbath, has produced an excellent effect on the public mind being heartily approved by the press in all section of the country, as calculated to bury the sectional asperities engendered during the recent war.

As the divisions of the churches by geographical lines on the subject of slavery performed a potential part in stimulating an armed attempt to sever the union of the States, it is reasonable to conclude that the return of harmonious relations will be equally effective in cementing a restored Union. A complete union of the members of each of the several religious denominations North and South would render another civil war between the people of the two sections morally impossible. They unquestionably possess the power, under the Divine blessing, to secure a permanent peace in our common country.—*Chronicle.*

The chivalric inhabitants of Griffin and Barnesville, in the State of Georgia, are in a terrible commotion over the outrageous conduct of the wife of a colored preacher, who was guilty of the heinous offense of attempting to ride in a passenger car with white persons. Indeed, she so far succeeded in her design as to remain quietly seated in the car until some one of more than average astuteness discovered that a slight mixture of Afric's warm blood coursed through her veins, with a large quantity that gives life to the Caucassian. Thereupon she was ignominiously thurst forth, and condemned to finish her journey in the cattle car. Then the haughty Southern editors blazed forth in column "leaders" teeming with bitterness, in which they endeavored to convince themselves that the poor woman was an assassin, who, with envenomed dagger, aimed to stab their precious liberty to the death. Is it not time for the "high-toned" men of the South—those who, at one time, insisted that all the breeding of America was monopolized by their caste—to cease conducting themselves in a manner that cannot help exciting the contemptuous pity of enlightened people throughout the world? Do they suppose that demonstrations like that in the Richmond theater, when about two hundred stalwart men rushed madly after a poor wretch of a woman with a child clinging to her, breathing vengful threats, or this more recent occurrence, when a woman was driven to herd with brutes because she was not white, can ever earn for them the respect of honest and intelligent persons? If they do they are greatly mistaken. Right thinkers will place the blame where it belongs, and will not characterize by so light a name as prejudice a crime that has for its incentive the basest of all motives. The truth of the matter is apparent to those who wish to recognize it, and he who runs may read that the malice of a defeated foe is wreaked on an innocent victim. Glorious revenge! Chivalric Southerners!—*Washington Chronicle.*

The death of a young woman named Sarah Phillips, who drowned herself in London the other day, was caused by the cruel usury of her uncle, fittingly named Samuel Leech. He would lend her money at the rate of one shilling in the pound per week. The amount having reached 7 pounds, he offered to let her have 15 pounds, providing she paid 9 pounds, making 2 pounds for interest, by the following Wednesday. The day previous she unfolded the secret to her husband, when they pawned everything they had in the place, even to the bed clothes, and sold some of the furniture to make up the amount, in the anticipation of receiving the 15 pounds the following day. For two days they had not tasted food, and had not a friend who would lend them sixpence. The next day she went to her uncle's, who rattled the fifteen sovereigns in her face, stating that he would not lend her another halfpenny without first class security. She then begged of him to let her have three shillings to obtain a little food, but that he refused. From that time she fretted daily, more especially on Sunday. At a quarter to 8 o'clock in the evening she dressed herself, and said that she was going to buy some shirt buttons, but she never again returned.

VARIETIES.

Did you ever see an aunt elope?

The father of all corn—Pop corn.

A Patent editorial stove, which only burns a basket of poems a day, is out.

"Sambo, why am 'toxication' like a washbowl?" "Guv it up." "Case it am debasin."

In Shreveport the other day a negro shot a soldier "in the suburbs." That means, we suppose, he hit him somewhere outside the limits of his corporation.

It is said that nothing will cure a poet's affection for his idol sooner than to catch her at the dinner table excavating the kernal of a hickory nut with a hairpin.

Dio Lewis says that mule meat is just as good as beef, and a Detroit butcher wants to see Dio for about fifteen seconds—see him alone down under the bridge.

Sebastian Aman, who was once a theological student, has invented a seductive drink which he calls "The Paroxysmal Cocktail." He also mixes a wonderful fluid, with milk, eggs, sugar, water and something else, which he calls "True Inwardness."

A sunday school teacher told her class about the wise and the foolish virgins, and asked them the next Sunday to repeat the story. All but one little miss had forgotten. And she only remembered "thnt it was about them women that forgot their kerosene."

A destitute woman in the suburbs, being asked by a benevolent visitor what she needed, said she didn't want to put anybody out, or be thought to be of a complaining disposition, but if it was not asking too much, she would like a lock-box at the postoffice.

A box marked for Iowa, to a grasshopper relief committee, was broken open at the Central depot the other day and the contents were found to consist of old boots and frozen potatoes. On the other side of the box were the words: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

A Philadelphian has returned to tell that he bathed in the Dead Sea and finished in the Jordan. He expects, of course, that when the reaper Death gathers him in, the bookkeeper who writes the obituary poetry of the Ledger will weave these facts into some suitable rhymes.

Little gold darts and arrows are worn as earrings now, and many people assume that the location of the feminine heart has been changed by his royal highness Cupid. Very dainty is this new mode of pleading. It surely deserves an earring. * * * No charge; keep your seats.

An Italian chemist has invented a process for the chemical decomposition of humanity that is not disagreeable and leaves no residium. It will be urged as better than cremation. But people had better be careful. Those Italians are great fellows for making soap and candles.

The clear, loud, ringing notes of a woman's voice, and at intervals, beseechingly, the piteous exclamations of a man, "Don't do that; don't do that;" also, the explanation of neighbors across the way, speaking to a friend, "They're having a spelling match over there—I often hear 'em—the old woman has got one of her bad spells"—only this and nothing more.

Some of the papers are raising a great howl over the fact that no one can now visit Mount Vernon, Va., without paying sixty cents. It would require some powerful microscopic lenses to discover the patriotism of him who wouldn't go even as high as sixty-five cents for a glance at the grave of the Father of his Country.

A gigantic swimming-bath, composed of iron and roofed in with plate-glass, has been moored in the Thames in London. The water that is admitted to it flows through a thick bank of charcoal, and is so effectually filtered that it sparkles and glistens as if it were drawn from an artesian well. Young Britons rejoice thereat.

The chromo "Deacon Jones' Experience" found its way into the show window of a religious publishing house in New York the other day and caused considerable excitement. The chromo and its accompanying poem make no pretensions to piety, and when the head of the firm discovered its whereabouts he was not long in getting it out of the way.

Business seems to be dull in San Antonio, Texas, just now. The Herald says: "Times are so hard that when the boy who goes out on Saturday to collect bills for a leading dry goods establishment comes home with seventy-five cents and has the seat of his pants worn out by the boots of the customers from whom he has collected it, the proprietor regards it as a good day for collections."

A gentleman walking behind two school children the other day heard the boy inquire, "Will you be at the party to-night?" "I shall be there," answered the miss, "but I may as well tell you now that your love is hopeless. Mamma is determined, father is set, and it isn't right for me to encourage your attentions. I can be a sister to you, but nothing more. Therefore you need not buy me any valentine or give me any more gum."

The New York Graphic has received the following letter:

Editur Grafik:

My wife wants me to rite to yu and ask yu to ask Mr. Tilton what kind of nit klos he wars, bekase al nit klos ar not like. My nit klos ar short and only kum to my nes, but my sun his nit klos ar difrent. He wars drars as wel as sherts, and he kud kum intu kort with them on and no one wud find fait with his luks xcept tha mit think he was a litl ary. If Mister Tilton's klos ar short lik min he wud git the rumatis in his nes when he went wround nits hangon pictus up. Now kant yu get Mr. Tilton to kum to your offis and bring his nit klos and put them on and you take his picture and print it in the Grafik, and let al the World se them, and if tha ar short like min then Mister Beecher is gilty and no mistak, but if his ar long like my sun's then he ant, and we al want to kno it.

WUN HO WANTS TO KO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

☞ Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

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WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

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COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

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CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-1y

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feb 5—tf.

The Post

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We shall give the latest

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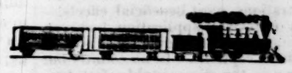
Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at	7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	2:00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	9:50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	7:50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	7.15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	2.11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5.19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	7.30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.59 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.50 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

Sept. 1-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.10 P. M
Leave Florence	11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	6.45 A. M
Leave Florence	12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.30 A. M
Leave Florence	1.16 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

nov 26 tf

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation and thus help to increase its influence. We will liberally reward those who work for us. Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it. Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help. In the congregation 30 names can with little difficulty be secured. Send us the $90 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the full value of their subscriptions, and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty-five dollar Sewing Machine. How easily a club can be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $3 00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year and a most valuable present for some needy family. Try it friends. Don't wait! Begin the work at once. Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.

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No. of Machine	Price	No. of Subscribers.
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2	65	30
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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

LITERARY.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper April 17th, devotes a double page to the Tilton-Beecher Trial (Henry Ward Beecher on the stand), a page to the gorgeous Fancy Costume Ball at Delmonico's, a page to the New York Produce Exchange Bulding, and the Mass-meeting of Merchants in support of Governor Tilden's Crusade against the Canal Ring; another page to selections from foreign pictorial journals, and still another to the Monteriell Gun, the Vanderbilt University, and portraits of Supervising Architect Potter and Miss Linda Gilbert, the Prisoners' Friend. Moreover, it offers two strong and suggestive Cartoons, of which the followingfare the captions: The Governor after the Canal Rats.—Samuel J. T.: If I can only succeed in driving out these rats, I shall save the taxpayers of New York State two million dollars a year. Uncle Sam: Well, Samuel, if you can do that much for a single State, the taxpayers of all the United States will agree that you are just the man for us at Washington, where there are more Ring rats and heavier taxes. Making a Panic in Wall Street; or Too for Him.—D—l D—w: It's hotter for me than I expected. They won't stand my forcing gold beyoud 117. I'll get out of this as soon as I can.

"The Haunted Tower" is printed from the author's manuscript, in advance of its publication in Europe, and is from the pen of Mrs. Henry Wood, the author of East Lynne; and published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will no doubt be welcome to every lover of a fascinating and powerfully written romance, as Mrs. Wood, though a prolific writer, is ever fresh and pleasing. There is an endless variety in all of her novels, which is as surprising as it is agreeable to her readers, and one might read every work she has yet given to the public without being wearied by any sameness of style or discovering a similarity of plot or construction. Her books have taken the public by storm. "The Haunted Tower" is published complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover, price fifty cents, and is for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, post paid, to any one, on their remitting the price to to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in a letter. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

"A Life's Secret; a Story of Woman's Revenge," is by Mrs. Henry Wood, the author of East Lynne, and it will no doubt command a large share of attention from the whole novel-reading community, as Mrs. Wood's fascinating manner of narration, so distinguishing a feature in her many popular works, is here preserved in all its integrity. As authoress of the absorbing story of East Lynne, her reputation is so widely known that a guarantee in advance of publication is secured for all her new novels. A Life's Secret sustains all the previous efforts of this accomplished writer, and will prove acceptable to her thousands of readers. Her novels have obtained a world-wide reputation. "A Life's Secret" is published complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover, price 50 cents, and is for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, postpaid, to any one, on their remitting the price to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in a letter. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. This paper is an eye-sore to the Democracy, and all other evil doers. The publishers claim the largest circulation of any illustrated paper in the world. Every gentleman should subscribe for this valuable paper, and no politician can get along without it. Address Harper Brothers, New York, or single copies can be obtained at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Wilmington.

Harper's Bazaar for April is very interesting, both in reading matter and fashions. Every lady should subscribe for it. It is a number one family paper containing all the latest Fashions for, the ladies, good solid reading matter for the old folks, and pictures for the children. Subscription price only $4 per annum; address Harper Brothers, New York city. Single copies for sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Wilmington.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine for April is received. It contains "the latest styles of promenade, carriage, visiting, evening, ball and home toilets for April, 1874." All American and European fashions can be obtained by subscribing for Leslie's Lady's Magazine. One copy $3 50, or single copies can be purchased at P. Heinsbergers Live Book and Music Store, Wilmington.

Judge Emmons' Charge.

The charge of Judge Emmons in the U. S. Circuit Court at Memphis, Tenn., on the civil rights act, has been garbled as usual by the Democratic press, and only that part referring to the colored people's rights is quoted, while they overlook the concluding part which treats of a reign of murder and other most cruel crimes. We therefore supply their omission.

We do not deem it indelicate to express our sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow citizens, including beyond question a majority of the more conservative Christian gentlemen of the South, who regret that there exists nowhere in either government, State or national, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murders which are so frequently disgracing our civilization before the world. Although we have carried the doctrine of local government in township and county organizations to a great extreme, we find in all its ordinary administrations most beneficial effects.—To its universal application, however, most statesmen now agree there should be some exceptions. In no country but our own is the discreditable fact true that where murder, cruel and shocking outrages are perpetrated by a dominant party in a narrow region of country, there is no power of punishment, save through the impracticable instrumentality of those who have either committed or sympathize with the crime. When conspiracies and combinations against the property, well being and life of classes or persons in the small civil divisions of our country include large portions of the constabulary, the magistracy, and the jurors, grand and traverse, the inevitable consequence must be that the offenses they commit, or with which they sympathize, will be perpetrated with impunity. Unless our statesmen, State and national, create some jurisdiction of wider scope, and which will authorize indictments and trial beyond the narrow limits, a majority of whose citizens abet the crime to be punished, the nation must still submit to the disgrace of yearly additions of mean and courage wanting murders of the innocent and helpless, without the slightest infliction of any legal penality upon the offenders. It has been our painful duty in repeated instances to charge juries that the Federal Court had no cognizances of offenses where crimes so cruel and shocking have been proved that court, jury, and audience could scarce refrain from tears of sympathy, and where the elegantly dressed, socially well connected, and shameless murderers had, in the communities where they had shed innocent blood, not only confessed but boasted of their crimes, and who had not been indicted at all, or when tried, had been acquitted by juries, their coadjurs in crime, amid the acclamations of their co-conspirators. In a very recent case it is proved that a young man of wealth, education and most estimable moral character, was shot to death at mid-day in his own house by a band of ruffians for no other reason than he had acted as the chairman of a committee to wait upon the Governor of his State to solicit his action for the protection of the negroes of his county, who were being driven from their homes, their houses burned and themselves murdered by the lawless conspirators by whom he was killed. The mock trial by which these infamous offenders were triumphantly acquitted was a still greater stain upon our civilization than the monstrous crime it affected to try. It is believed by many of our best citizens that there should be here as in every other government on earth, some power to bring such wicked men to justice outside of, and controlled by, the wills and hands which have united in their atrocities. As it does not now exist, and as no attempt at alteration is made by the State powers, it is natural that all those whose hearts are not of flint, and hope to be blessed and prosper as they do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, should strive to the uttermost to find the source of protection in the Federal Constitution. In the present condition of public opinion the remedy should, perhaps, be sought through the political action of the State only. I have but small sympathy with the rights of the negro to see the immodest and vulgar display in the ballet dance, which in modern times so univer-sally disgrace the best theatrical presentations. I would have selected some more precious and beneficent privilege for protection if the power had existed. We turn from this almost grotesque exercise of national authority, and express our regret only that it cannot be exerted to protect from pillage and murder the humble houses of those peaceful toilers, who quietly and inoffensively labor to support their wives and little ones, and who do not officiously and distastefully thrust themselves in the face of those lighter and less reflective portions of society so frequently found among theatrical audiences. We believe the actual history of this unhappy question demonstrates that where no legal force or constraint is used, the lady and gentleman of solid position and real cultivation are least annoyed by his presence when he is realy worthy and cultivated. That when left unstimulated by foreign and wicked influences, his own good sense, guided by public opinion, keeps him in his proper position as uniformly as all other classes of society.—*National Republican.*

The following, received by a well known firm of this city, would indicate that a schoolmaster could be profitably employed in the section from which it came:

KNOWLESVILLE Apr 5. 1875 N Y

SIR I have Some 50 Cask Such Cider as I had last that you had you aloud me last year 30 cts A galon & Part Pay for the Cask the Cask Cost me this year $2 A Peas wright me By Return mal the Best figers you will give me if the figers wil Dow I wil wright you wright Back So you wil now what to Dow Beshuer & wright Back Sow I wil now what to Dow Dont fale to wright

Yours &c

as I want to hury it to market I had as live you wood have it as Ene wone

At Naples recently a German lady of good family attempted to destroy herself by drowning. She took a small boat at Posiloppo and ordered the mariner to row her to the "Cape." When a little way from land the man heard a splash, and on looking around missed his passenger, who had thrown herself overboard. Every effort was made by him to save her, but she struggled with him as if determined on death, and it was only with the assistance of others who were fishing near that he could get her into the boat and alive. In the morning she had written to her son, who is staying in Munich, to say that she was dying.

"Millions for the Fourth of July, but not one cent for the Centennial," is the motto of a Dubuque paper.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

APRIL, 8TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 84 casks. Sales of 50 casks, city distilled at 34½, and 50 co Southern packages at the same figures. Market firm at 34½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Receipts 656 bbls. Market dull at $1 70. for strained, with no sales to report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 215 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 169 bbls $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 60 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 139 bbls. Sales 125 bbls at $1 30. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 142 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 20 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	13¼	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	15⅜	" "
Low Middling,	15⅝	" "
Middling,	15⅞	" "
Good Middling	16⅛	" "

APRIL, 9TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 247 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 34 cents per gallon for Southern packages Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,144 bbls. Market strong, with sales 1,000 bbls Good strained, or D, at $1 75 and $1 70 bid for Strained, or C.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1200 bbls. Sales of 1000 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 323 bbls. Sales of 108 bbls at $1 50. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 114 bales. Market dull, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13¼	cents ₱ lb
Good ordinary	15⅜	" "
Low Middling	15⅝	" "
Middling	15⅞	" "
Good Middling	16⅛	" "

APRIL, 10TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 101 casks. Sales of 100 casks, at 34 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,358 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls. strained, at $1 70. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 133 bbls. Sales of 65 bbls. at $1 50 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 15 bales. Sales of 13 bales at the following official quotations.

Oordinary	13	cents
Good Ordinary	14¾	"
Low Middling	15¼	"
Middling	15⅝	"
Good Middling	16	"

APRIL, 12TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 casks. Market firm at 34 cents, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—Receipts 814 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained or C $1 70. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 327 bbls. Sales of 347 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 60 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 238 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 50. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 161 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the official quotations.

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling,	15⅜	" "
Middling,	15⅝	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

APRIL, 13TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 176 Sales of 25 casks at 34 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,051 bbls. Sales of 2,000 bbls Strained, at $1 70. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 229 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 167 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls. at $1 50. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 108 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 37 bales. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	14¼	" "
Low Middling	15¼	" "
Middling	15⅝	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

APRIL, 14TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 21 casks. Market firm at 34½ cents, with sales of 75 casks at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 606 bbls Market firm for Strained at $1 70. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 163 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 50 for yellow dip and virgin and $1 60 for hard. Market firm.

TAR—Receipts 125 bbls. Sales of 105 bbls at $1 50 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 43 bales. No sales to report. Market dull at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	13	cents ₱ lb
Good Oordinary	14¼	
Low Middling	15¼	" "
Middling	15⅝	" "
Good Middling	16	" "

The New York Herald has found in Hon. Elbert Herring, of New York, the "oldest lawyer in the world."—He has recently celebrated his 98th birthday. Was admitted to the bar in 1797. Hon. Chas. O'Connor now an old and illustrious man, was a student in his office.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, Aapril 12, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	1,440	
" afloat,	150—	1,600
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	4,089	
" "	1,630—	6,719
Rosin in yard, bbls,	54,458	
" afloat,	16,200—	69,658
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	6,897	
" " afloat,	000—	6,897
Tar in yard, bbls,	15,336	
" afloat,	000—	15,336

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending April 12, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,131	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,355	casks
Rosin,	15,204	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	4,197	casks
Tar,	3,413	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	1,614	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	4,206	casks
Rosin,	9,101	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	131	casks
Tar,	5,978	bbls

Port of Wilmington, April, 16th

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Ger Barque Artillerist, Griese, Mobile, Peschau & Westermann.

Schr S G Knight, Pratt, Rockland, Me., G G Barker, & Co.

Ger Barque Amazone, Baltzer, Liverpool, Peschau & Wes ermann.

Br Barquentine Englishman, Parsons, Jamaica via Havana, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Helen Rommell, Corsan, Norfolk, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, C H Robinson.

Brig Edith, Johnson, Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

Nor Barque Sigurd Jarl, Tostensen, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Schr Fanny K Shaw, Walts, Thomasston Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Starlight, Keller, Fernandina, to load for New York, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Sidney C Taylor, Barrett, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Consins, New York, Harriss & Howell.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date

STEAMSHIPS.

Rebecca Clyde, A D Cazaux
Gulf Stream Faircloth, do

BARQUENTINES.

Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor. Vick & Mebane

BARQUES.

Amazone, Baltzer, —Liverpoo
Englishman, Parsons, Alex Sprunt & Son
Lyn, R E Heide
Nor Tercete, R E Heide
Amelia, Hedwig, Peschau & Westermann
Louisa Gelb (Ger), Stewc, Peschau & Westermann
Magenta (Nor), Sundersen, R E Heide
Melanthon (Nor), Terstensen,
Auna (Ger), Sierents, Peschau & Westermann
Omoa, McWilliams, Jas Anderson & Co
Entracht, Mosweick, Peschau & Westermann
Fyen, Casponsen, R E Heide
Star of Hope, Hamann, Peschau & Westermann
Sonnabend, Pust, Peschau & Westermann

BRIGS.

Edith, Northrop & Cumming
Rufus, Christensen, R E Heide
Nellie Clifford, Hepley, J E Lippitt & Co
Lilly, Ryan, Alex Sprunt & Son
Heldig, Jorgensen, R E Heide
Mira, Stor, R E Heide
Miletus, Olsen, R E Heide
Zawia, Ommundsed, R E Heide

SCHOONERS.

DeCorpo, Flames, R E Heide
Mary C Rosefelt, White, G G Barker & Co
Fanny B Shaw, Wiltz, J H Chadbourn & Co
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth
Bessie Dickenson, Dickenson, J E Lippitt & Co
Addie Fuller, Henderson Worth & Worth
Gettysburg, Corson, Harriss & Howell
Starlight, Teller, W & W R R Co
B F Wait, Aylward, Williams & Murchison
C H Fabens, Keene, J E Lippitt & Co
Mary B Reeves, Bracy, Binford, Crow & Co
Sidney C Tyler C C Railway Co
Flora Condom, Northrop & Cumming
Annie Barton, McNeely, Harriss & Howell
Mary A Trainer, Oskins, dis, Master
Henry R Tilton, Master

THE NEW ICE HOUSE.

I RESPECTFULLY notify friends and the public generally that I have this day opened my ICE HOUSE on Dock, between Water and Front, and also at the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where the citizens can always get the best of Ice.

B. H. J. AHRENS,
Proprietor.

april 9—4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. W. GORDON.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia,
Assets $450,000
Already doing a leading business throughout the State, it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.,
Assets $225.000
Has $10,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia,
Assets $500.000
A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of $10,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Assets $200.000
A leading home company, endorsed by such men as Hons. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle and others.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilites, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing bu iness in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto.
Office New Hanover Bank Bui ding,
b26 1l ly Wilmington, N.C.

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 23d, 1875.

NOTICE,

LISTING of TAXABLES FOR 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1875 are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Listers for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Munroe and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

mar 26-tf

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW ROSETTE.

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that proper sanitary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer. I earnestly solicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to attain this, greatly to be desired, end.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
April 2-8t City Marshal.

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him.

april 9—tf

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny		14½@	15
Double Anchor		00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"		00 @	00
Standard Domestic		00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,			
Hams, ₱ lb		16 @	17
Shoulders, ₱ lb		10 @	12
Sides, ₱ lb		12 @	13
Western Smoked—			
Hams		00 @	18
Sides ₱ lb		13½@	15½
Shoulders		11½@	12¼
Dry Salted—			
Sides ₱ lb		14½@	15
Shoulders ₱ lb		10½@	11
BEEF—On the hoof		6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,			
Second Hand, each		2 50 @	3 00
New York, each		3 00 @	
New City, each		2 58 @	2 75
BEES WAX—₱ lb		27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M		8 00 @	10 00
Northern		00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.		20 @	30
Northern, ₱ lb		33 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb		25 @	42
Tallow, ₱ lb		00 @	20
Adamantine, ₱ lb		15 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb		@	
Dairy cream, ₱ lb		15 @	18
State, ₱ lb		13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb		32 @	35
Rio ₱ lb		23 @	25
Laguara, ₱ lb		25 @	27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel		1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb		8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ₱ yd		10 @	11
Yarn, ₱ bunch		1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl		9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl		13 50 @	
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl		7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl		11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl		6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb		7½@	8
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl		5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl		6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl		6 25 @	7 50
Family " ₱ bbl		7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl		8 50 @	9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl		9 50 @	9 50
" Family ₱ bbl		10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl		12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs		80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "		50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "		00 00 @	40 00
Bone Meal " "		00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "		00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "		55,00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "		05 00 @	67 00
Wharton's Phosphate " "		00 00 @	70 00
Waodo Phosphate, "		00 00 @	70 00
Berger & Brutz's Bhos. "		60 00 @	00 00
Phoenix "		00 @	00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mal. spulated Guano		00 @	00
GLUE—₱ lb		15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs		1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs		00 @	00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel		1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel		80 @	
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel		1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb		07 @	8
Dry, ₱ lb		12½@	14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs		1 45 @	1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs		1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton		112 0 @	117 0
LARD—Northern ₱ lb		16 @	17
North Carolina ₱ lb		00 @	00
LIME—₱ bbl		1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—			
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft		24 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft		22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft		20 00 @	28 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned		20 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft		15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal		00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal		46 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal		36 @	
" bbls ₱ gal		40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal		40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg		4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal		18 @	00
Lard, ₱ gal		1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal		1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal		30 @	40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel		1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush		80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl		3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess		00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl		00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb		0 @	8
East India, ₱ lb		00 @	00
Rough, ₱ bushel		1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb		2½@	00
City ₱ lb		2½@	3
ROPE—₱ lb		0 @	21
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel		75 @	00
Liverpool, ₱ sack		1 20 @	0 00
American, ₱ sack		1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb		9½@	10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb		10½@	00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb		12 @	00
B— " ₱ lb		11 @	
C— " ₱ lb		11 @	
Ex C— ₱ lb		11½@	
Crushed ₱ lb		10½@	12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb		5 @	7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M		4 00 @	6 00
Common, ₱ M		2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ₱		6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ₱ M		9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M		30 00 @	35 00
R O hhd, ₱ M		00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ₱ M		18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb		8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M		17 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M		13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M		8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M		4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal		1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal		1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb		20 @	
Unwashed, ₱ lb		35 @	40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 15
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	108
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼ disc
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1.09¾	¾ disc
	1.10¼	¾ edis

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	20
First National Bank	100	100
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1868	15	
Do " 1869	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Due to N C Railroad	62	
W & W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold Int	00	
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70	
" " 7 pc	85	
" " old 6 pc	65	
" " new 6 pc's Gold Int		
" " 8 pc	80	" "
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)		
6 pc (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	80	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	40	"
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

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